have, however, said this generally, Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is asking about Singapore where the Tamilians are not treatred properly...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: If he gives me the specific details, I will look into it and I will reply to the Member, but I would like to say generally that often there is an illegal immigration from our country; sometimes it happens for economic reasons basically and those who do not want our Mission to intervene would like to deal with it in their own manner. They do not want our Mission to intervene. I am not saying this is the case that the hon. Member is mentioning, but I am saying...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is talking about Singapore. The main question is about Singapore.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, if he gives us the details, we shall look into it.

Help sought from Private Sector to achieve 5.6 per cent increase in G.D.P.

*424. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in 'Economic Times' dated the 9th March, 1992 captioned "Private Sector's help sought for 5.6 per cent increase in GDP"; and

(b) What is the approximate expectation of external funding from private sector in real terms to achieve the objective of 5.6 per cent increase in GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to achieve the objective of 5.6 per cent annual growth in G.D.P. during the Eighth Plan an investment of Rs. 792,000 crores at 1991-92 prices will have to be made. In addition there will be a current outlay of Rs. 58,000 crores in the public sector. Out of the total investment of Rs. 792,000 crores an estimated amount of Rs. 450,000 crores will be in the private sector comprising of the private corporate sector and the household sector. The total external funding in the Eighth Plan for both public and private sectors will be Rs. 49,000 crores. Of this Rs. 15,300 crores will go to private sector.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Sir, my question emanates from a statement which appeared in the *Economic Times* and was given by Shri Pranab Mukharjee, Deputy Chairman of the planning Commission. The figures which appeared in the statement are different from those given by the hon. Minister in his statement. However, the external funding is said to be Rs. 49,000 crores. In view of the recent liberalisation policies and the structural adjustment scheme, the planning Commission may be hoping that they will get more external funding to finance the plan, but, sir, recently, starting from January onwards, a number of trade delegations from abroad are coming to India to study the market position here. For example, the Japanese came, the Germans came. The United Kingdom, Australia, Singapore, Taiwan and other countries also sent their trade delegations, but having been not at all satisfied with the existing liberalisation schemes and other—it appeared in the press, in some sections of the media also—these trade delegations are making further demands, asking for more concessions...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to your question.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Sir, I am coming to the question. This is the question itself. Not satisfied with the liberalisation schemes, they are demanding more concessions. For example, the Japanese asked for the removal of regulations on foreign currency remittances of profits. Other countries are also making demands like removal of compulsory export requirments, restriction on capital goods import and further relaxation on the import licence. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the attitude of the Government is with regard to these demands for further concessions. Unless

the Ministry agrees or the Government of India agrees to these concessions, the required external investment to finance the plan may not be available or forthcoming. What is the attitude of the Ministry in this regard?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, so far as the inflow of the foreign investment in India resulting from the Industrial policy and various reforms introduced by the Government is concerned, there is a very increasing trend in the inflow of the foreign exchange. I am quite sure that about 13 times more investment is flowing into India. So far as the policy on investment in India is concerned, the Government has already announced certain package. Beyond that package, I don't have any information. If the hon. Member wants to know what package was announced I can give him that. But what trade delegations have met various Ministers and what discussion has taken place, surely, the hon. Member will not like to know that. If he has any specific proposal, I will get that information and send it to him.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Sir, my specific question is, apart from the package already announced in the trade policies and other policies...

MR. CHAIRMAN: His question is, are you going to add to that package?

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Are you going to add to that package? Are you going to concede some of the demands made by the trade delegation?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, building of an environment of investment is an on-going process. When the proposal come, the Government will consider it on merits. There is no question of adding anything fresh. I am not in a position to say yes. But it there is a proposal which emanates from the Minister, administrative Ministry, the Government will certainly consider it on merits, considering the national interest.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Sir, the Minister is not forth right in giving specific answer. Sir, in the event of the Government not conceding the demands made by these trade delegations, foreign investors, there would be a drastic shortfall in the external investment envisaged by the Planning Commission. In such an event, what are the contingency plans available with the planning Commission to mobilise required resources to achieve the targeted growth rate of 5.6 per cent it GDP? Have you got any contingency plan in the event...

MR. CHAIRMAN: They say that they don't have any contingency plan. They don't expect contingency.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Considering the climate now, we don't anticipate.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, the Minister has given the figures that to achieve the objective of 5.6 per cent annual growth, an investment of Rs. 792,000 crores is required. I would like to know from the Minister whether the capital-output ratio is assumed the same as the Seventh Plan or have you assumed a lower ratio? Because according to my calculation for 5.6 per cent growth rate, this investment is not enough. Normally the planning commission in the beginning of the plan period gives a more rosy picture and when it goes along, we can't get. I would like to know from the Minister whether the ICOR is assumed as in the Seventh Plan or it is a lower ratio.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: In the external funding there is change in the Eigth Plan. For the private sector this time it has been increased. With regard to other things, I can tell the hon. Member that the capital output ratio is assumed to be the same as in the Seveth Plan. Now the public sector is going to have Rs. 68,900 crores from its own savings and Rs. 239,000 crores from transfer of household sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will find out and let him know.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I will find out.

SHRI N.E. BALARAM: Sir, the question was about external funding. But the answer given was about external borrowings. These are two different things. External borrowing is only a part of the external funding. Now the Government of India has decided to sell 49 per cent of the public sector shares. The foreigners are also allowed to purchase the public sector shares. In

addition to that a number of private sector companies are getting equity shares from abroad.

SHRI N.E. BALARAM: So all this is funded by foreign countries. The answer given by the Minister could be the estimated figure of the Planning Commission. Is it the real figure? Are you thinking that during the 8th Plan period the amount that you have mentioned, Rs. 49,000 crores, alone will be the foreign funding? What is your mind on it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you referring to borrowings or their investments also? That is his question.

SHRI N.E. BALARAM: The total funding, that is what I am asking.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Rs. 49,000 crores. I have already answerd that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, it includes both.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: That means, sir you do not expect more investment on the basis of the structural changes in your policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If more money comes he will welcome it.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: Out of Rs. 7,92,000 crores of investment, this will be Rs. 49,000 crores. If you want the break-up, then we have the commercial borrowing, direct investment and others.

Indian Nationals Settled Abroad

425. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI*:
MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated number of Indian nationals settled in each country abroad; and

(b) the average amount per month remitted by those people during the year 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The estimated number of Indian nationals settled abroad in each country is given in the attached statement. *(see below)*

*The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji.

(b) Information is not available.

Statement

Estimated figures of Indian Nationals World Wide as on 1st October, 1989

S.No.	Name of the country	Indian Citizens
1.	Afghanistan	80
2.	Algeria	300
3.	Angola	1
4.	Anguilla	N.A.
5.	Antigua and Berbuda	24
6.	Argentina	130
7.	Australia	26,060
8.	Austria	2,858
9.	Bahamas	685
10.	Bahrain	87,079
11.	Bangladesh	185
12.	Bardados	45
13.	Belgium	2,714
14.	Belize	50
15.	Benin	250
16.	Bhutan	70,000
17.	Bolivia	200
18.	Botswana	1,600
19.	Brazil	N.A.
20.	Brunei	1,500
21.	Bulgaria	127
22.	Burkina Faso	5
23.	Burma	7,945
24.	Burundi	75
25.	Cameroun	250
26.	Canada	1,34,310
27.	Cayman Island	17
28.	Central African Republic	8
29.	Chad	Nil
30.	Chile	180
31.	China	42
32.	Columbia	53
33.	Camores	180
34.	Congo	15
35.	Costa Rica	9
36.	Cuba	2
37.	Cyprus	206
38.	Czechoslovakia	94
39.	Denmark	700
40.	Dominica	12
41.	Djibouti	290
42.	Ecuador	7
43.	Egypt	600
44.	El Selvador	5
45.	Equatorial Guinea	10
46.	Ethiopia	2450